

sæpissime terminantibus. Chelis digitis parallelis, elongatis angustis ricto minute denticulato, apice adunco; maxillepedibus externis articulo secundo tertium æquante.

Habitat: "Sinum Maris Hibernicæ, 'Dublin Bay,' dictum."

This species combines the characters of the genera *Munida* and *Galathea* to a great extent: it manifestly belongs, however, to the latter genus. I have named it after William Andrews, M. R. I. A., whose researches into our native zoology and botany have so often been laid before this Society.

The characters of the narrowed, elongated hands, their comparative freedom from spines, the small size of the species, and the character of the beak, separate it from all described species. For further particulars concerning it, see Supplemental List: it is extremely common.

ON A NEW AMPHIPOD. BY SPENCE BATE, F. L. S.

PLATE XVI.

IPHIMEDIA (*Rathke, n. a. xx.*). I. EBLANÆ (*mihi*).

Head produced into a rostrum; antennæ unfurnished with secondary appendage, subequal; the last segment of the pereion and each of the three anterior segments of the pleon armed, lateral to the dorsal ridge, with two parallel rows of teeth.

The three anterior segments of the pleon each armed with a well-developed tooth in the median dorsal line.

[*I. capite rostrato. Antennis simplicibus subæqualibus. Corporis segmentis 8-11, duabus dentium parallelis seriebus, lateraliter armatis, 9-11, forte dente medio dorsi, ornatis.*]

This species differs from *I. obesa*, on which Rathke founded the genus, in several very important points. The rostrum is more incurved; the infero-posterior edge of each segment is more pointedly produced; but that which most strongly strikes the notice is the elevation of a well-developed tooth on the centre of the dorsal surface of each of the three anterior segments of the pleon; whilst on the next succeeding there is a prominence as if a tooth had been arrested in the course of development.

On each side of the dorsal centre there exists a tooth, formed by the projection of the posterior margin, of each of the three segments that carries a central tooth, as also the last segment of the *pereion*, on which a central tooth does not exist.

Lower down on each of the three anterior segments of the pleon a second row of similar teeth exists on the posterior margin, and the two posterior of these same have each the infero-posterior point produced into a tooth; those upon the third segment are all curved upwards.

The anterior pair of Gnathapoda (Fig. 5) are simple; the dactylos in this species is either rudimentary or fused with the preceding joint; the extremity of the leg is tipped with six strong hairs, curved and reversely ciliated (Fig. 5A).

The second pair (Fig. 6), as also the mandibles (Fig. 3), and other appendages of the mouth, offer no great difference from the same organs in *I. obesa*.

Telson (Fig. 7) single, notched at the apex. I have named it after the place of its discovery.

This crustacean was taken by Professor Kinahan from the gill cavities of *Rhizostoma Cuvieri* in Dublin Bay.

There is undoubtedly much to be learned of the habits of animals that are taken from deep water by the aid of the dredge; yet from what we do know I am inclined to think that the position in which *Iphimedia Eblanæ* was taken must have been one of accident rather than its natural habitat. I have never taken *Isœa Montaguï* except on the back of a crab (*Maia squinado*); and the Isopod *Astacella longicorne* infests the spines of *Echinus sphaera*. But these are not parasitic in their habits, such as *I. Eblanæ* we must suppose to be, if its natural abode is within the walls of the gill cavities.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES. PLATE XVI.

Fig. 1, lateral view; Fig. 2, dorsal; Fig. 3, mandible; Fig. 4, maxilliped; Figs. 5 and 5A, first gnathopod; Fig. 6, second gnathopod. Fig. 7, telson.*

DONATIONS TO MUSEUM, MAY 1, 1857.

Vere Webb Macnally, Esq.—One hundred specimens of native Lepidoptera. *Nephrops Norvegicus*, Dublin Bay.

William Andrews, Esq., M. R. I. A.—*Podiceps cornutus*, Lough Caragh, county of Kerry; eggs of *Sula bassana* and *Ardea cinerea*, county of Kerry; and breast-bone of *Grus cinerea*, shot in county of Kerry, and presented to this Society some time since by the late M. O'Connell, Esq., M. P.

JUNE 12, 1857.

George Victor Du Noyer, Esq., M. R. I. A.—*Echinus lividus* (a variety), Minard, county of Kerry.

Richard J. Ussher, Esq., Cappoquin.—Eggs of *Fregilus graculus*, *Otus vulgaris*, and *Coturnix dactylisonans*, county of Waterford.

W. M'Dougall, Esq.—A black egg of the black East India duck.

John Robert Kinahan, M. B.—*Portunus carcinoides* (new species), Valentia; *Pagurus Eblaniensis* (new species [?]); *Porcellana longicornis*, *P. platycheles*, *Galathea Andrewsii* (new species); *Homarus vulgaris*, *Crangon fasciatus*, *Hippolyte pusiola*, *Pandalus annulicornis*, *Palæmon squilla*, *P. varians*, *Mysis vulgaris*, Dublin; *Palæmon serratus*, *Palæmon Leachii*, Galway.

* Eight specimens of this species were found by me swimming merrily in the gill cavities of a *Rhizostoma*, which had been driven ashore, after a high gale, at Merrion, county of Dublin, in the autumn of 1854. The specimens have been unfortunately mislaid, except that figured above, which is now imperfect.—J. R. K.

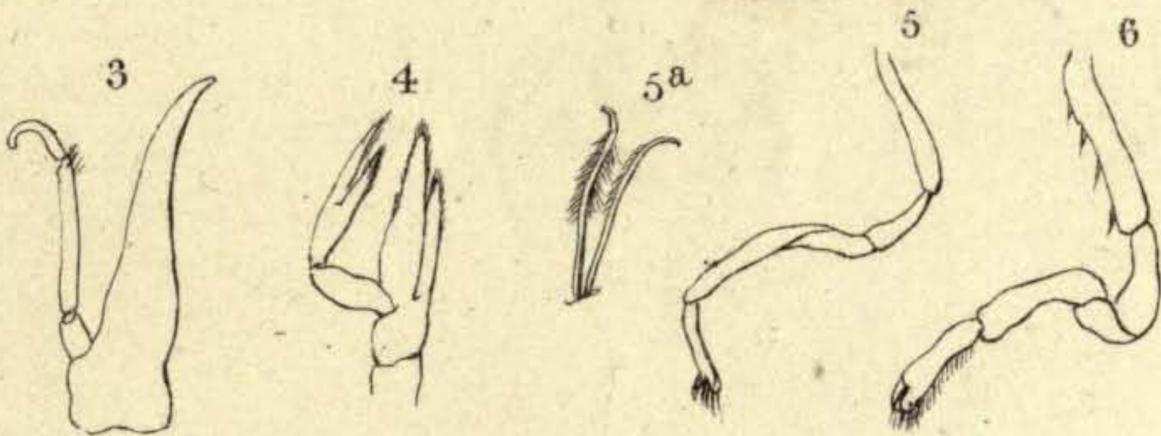
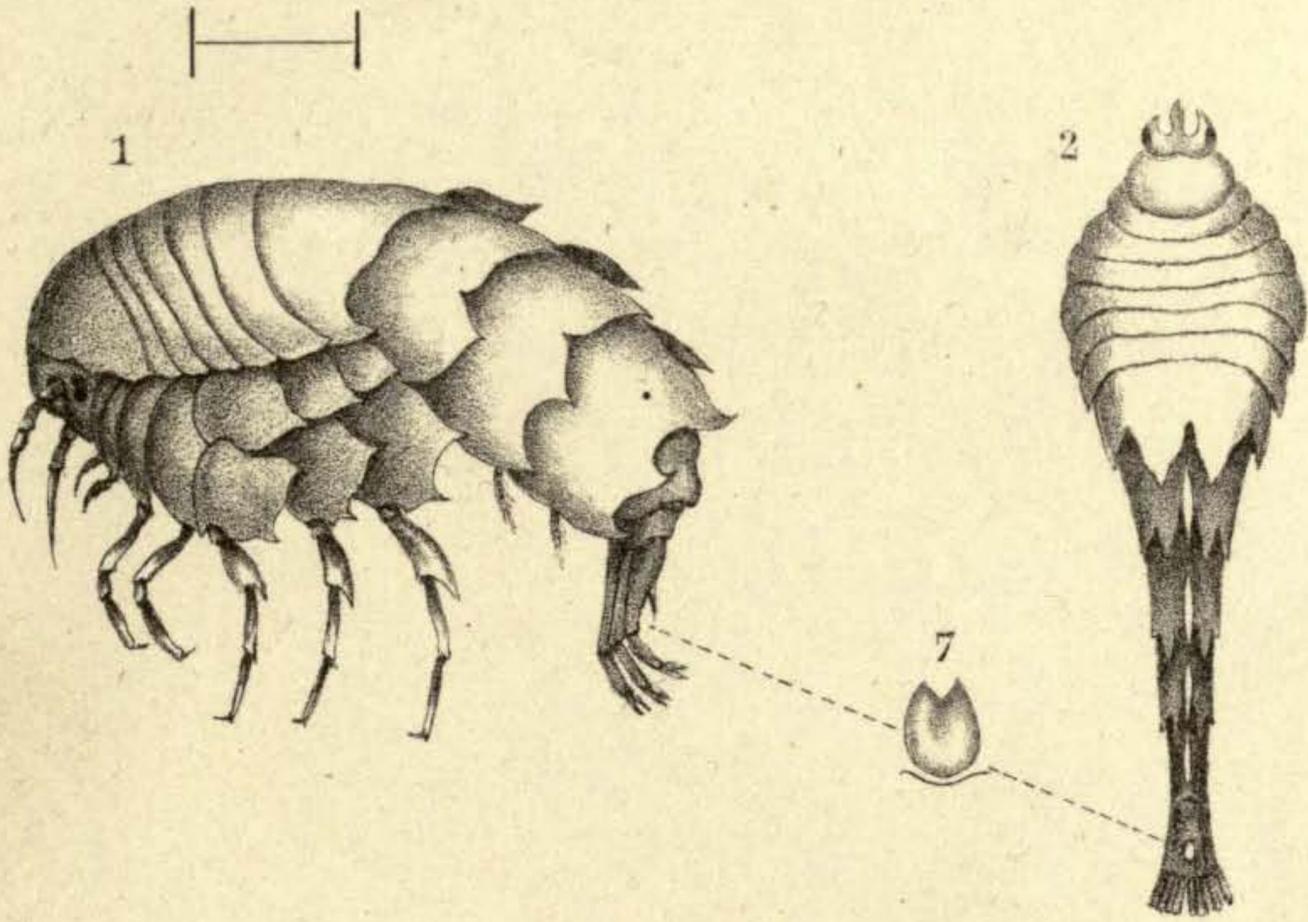
PLATE XVI.

PARTLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF A PAPER BY W. SPENCE BATE, F.L.S., ON
IPHIMEDEA EBLANÆ; AND PARTLY OF A PAPER BY J. R. KINAHAN,
M. B., ON GALATHEA ANDREWSII.

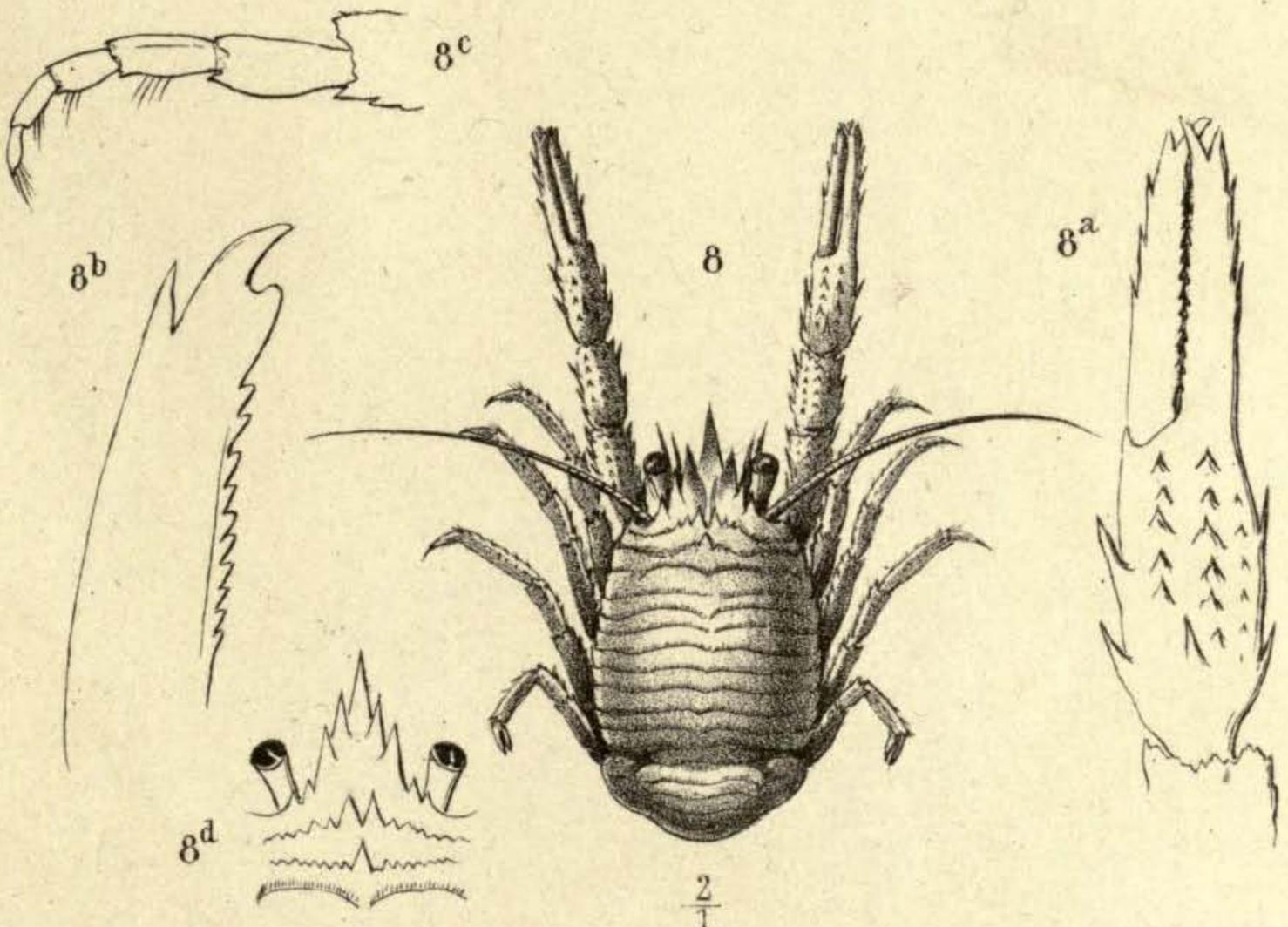
Fig.

1. *Iphimedeæ Eblanæ* (*Spence Bate*). Lateral view.
2. Ditto, Dorsal view.
3. Mandible.
4. Maxilliped.
- 5 & 5A. First gnathopod.
6. Second gnathopod.
7. Telson.
8. *Galathea Andrewsii* (*Kinahan*), twice the natural size.
- 8A. Chela of ditto.
- 8B. Thumb of chela.
- 8c. External maxilliped.
- 8D. Rostrum.

Vide page 229.



C. Spence Bate ad. nat.



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R. ad. nat.

Forster & Co. Dublin.